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<td>Category</td>
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<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Journal of Nigerian Educational Research Association</td>
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ABSTRACTION OF RESEARCH IN LIBRARY EDUCATION

BY

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Abstract
This paper is a presentation of the abstracts of research studies in the area of library education from 1997 to 2000. Under each year, works are alphabetically arranged. Each of the works abstracted employed scientific method of finding out events and problems relating to library education.

Introduction
The library is a major anchor of the academic activities of the university. It is the storehouse of knowledge in all fields. Proper use of the library and its materials is the key to research studies. Proficiency in the use of the library consists in the ability to locate resource materials directly. Library education is highly important to all researchers because efficient library work is needed in research. It is worth noting that in a first generation university like the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, the library science department started offering Post Graduate courses only in 1995. Presently, there are yet no doctoral degree theses by that department. Only Masters degree theses have been produced. This paper is an annotated bibliography of those masters Degree theses arranged chronologically.

1997 Masters Degree Theses
Echionwu (1997) investigated the information needs of academic staff in Natural Sciences and Social Sciences in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. She used questionnaire, observation and interview methods to gather data for the study. The major findings were that:
(1) the most frequently used media by natural scientists were journals, conferences and seminars (2) social scientists consult books, journals and reference works more than other information sources. She recommended that more current journal publications be acquired in the library.
Mbakwe (1997) looked into reference services in academic libraries in Enugu State. Questionnaire was administered to reference librarians and library users at the
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State University of Science and Technology and Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu. Some of the findings of the study were that the reference libraries were not properly funded; the libraries were not computerized; there was cordial relationship between reference librarians and their clientele. The recommendation included proper funding of the libraries and computerization of libraries.

Nyokos (1997) examined the various problems associated with satisfactory collection, preservation and dissemination of information relating to the culture(s) of Enugu State of Nigeria. The problems identified were (1) lack of written collection development policy (2) lack of co-operation with other institutions involved in cultural promotion (3) poor implementation of existing legal deposit law (4) inadequate number of qualified staff (5) insufficient and irregular funds.

Ozioko (1997) investigated the state of delinquent readership problems in academic libraries in Enugu State. The population comprised of the librarians of five academic libraries and students who make use of the service of those libraries. Questionnaire was used to gather data. The data analysis was done using tables and percentages. The delinquent readership problems identified include rip-off of paper of books, physical assault on library staff, theft of books and periodicals, overdues, misuse and mutilation of library materials.

Umeji (1997) compared the problems and prospects of staff development programmes of Anambra and Enugu State library systems using a survey method. She used frequency tables and percentages to analyze the data collected with questionnaire, interview and observation methods. The findings showed that library directors did not expose staff members to training programmes to update their knowledge and skill. She then recommended that library employees should be exposed to training programmes.

1998 Masters Degree Theses

Anyaegbu (1998) investigated the nature and scope of the acquisition of resources in Nigerian University law libraries, their problems and prospects. The population of the study consisted of librarians, law students and law lecturers from three Nigerian University law libraries in the defunct East Central State of Nigeria. Some of the identified factors which greatly affect acquisition practices were: (1) High cost of law books and their unavailability in Nigeria (2) The choice of supplier being made by the University central library (3) Frequent amendment of the law and the increase in the reporting of cases. She recommended that Nigerian University Law libraries should join the global information village by making efforts to computerize and join the global information network.

Asogwa (1998) carried out a study to find out whether academic librarians in Enugu and Ebonyi States derive job satisfaction as librarians. For this study a modified spector's Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS) was used. He found out that librarians were happy with their employers, immediate supervisors, co-workers and the job itself.
However, they decried lack of fund for procurement of current titles and modern library facilities as major factors affecting their satisfaction with their jobs. They also complained of salary being inadequate. He recommended (1) provision of adequate funds for procurement of current titles and modern library facilities (2) sponsoring staff at conferences and seminars.

Enem (1998) assessed the resources and services of Ministry of Justice law libraries in South-East Zone of Nigeria. She used questionnaire and interviews for the five heads of libraries and 50 lawyers. The findings revealed that the Ministry of Justice law libraries in South-East zone have inadequate facilities and insufficient personnel and these resulted in poor services in all the libraries. The study recommended the employment of qualified, experienced and sufficient personnel in addition to providing adequate and effective facilities and resources.

Eze (1998) surveyed the problems of educating library users in academic institutions in Enugu State. Questionnaire was used to obtain information from librarians and students. The findings showed that the programmes were beset with problems in areas of funding, personnel, curriculum and library resources. Recommendations include integrating the programme into the curriculum, motivating the instructors, computerizing instruction and acquisition of teaching skills by librarians.

Eze (1998) examined library services to children in Enugu State. She made a comparison of children's library, state central library Enugu and children's centre library, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Questionnaire, interview, observation and documentary sources were used to gather data. The analysis was done using tables, frequencies and percentages. It was found that many library operations were carried out in children's libraries and several factors hinder the delivery of services to the libraries.

Ezema (1998) carried out a study to identify the health information needs of rural women in Nsukka Zone. Two communities were chosen from each of the seven local government areas used. The data collected were analysed using mean and standard deviation. The findings revealed that these rural women lack adequate health information. Factors responsible for this include lack of adequate information structures in the rural areas, inadequate health extension workers and high rate of illiteracy among rural women. The study recommended the establishment of information structures in rural areas, adult literacy campaign and training of more information professionals.

Nnjekwu (1998) carried out a study on evaluation of selection policies in Anambra State Secondary School libraries based on the National Policy on Education and ideas of three educators. The purpose of the study was to investigate the nature and scope of school libraries collections in Anambra State Secondary Schools and to ascertain how well they were oriented to the National Policy on Education as inspired by the educational ideas of Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Montessori. Questionnaire, interview and observation were used to collect data from teacher librarians in sixty secondary schools randomly selected. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer
research questions while t-test statistics were employed to test the null hypothesis. The finding shows that academic staff and principals select materials for the school library without written policies. Schools should have written library selection policies and schools should have library committees.

Nwachukwu (1998) surveyed the factors that impede the effective utilization of the TINLIB software by Nigerian University Libraries. 110 librarians and computer operators were selected from the universities. Questionnaire was used to gather data. Analysis of data was by percentages and mean statistics. The findings show that (1) librarians and computer operators lack qualified and enhanced training and retraining programmes in order to be in line with their expectations in using TINLIB software. (2) There is dearth of support facilities to computerization like efficient power supply, air satellite and networks. The study recommended that priority attention be given to funding and the development of computerization process than other library needs.

Nwankwo (1998) carried out a survey to investigate the problems and prospects of establishing computer-based networks in Nigerian University Libraries. The three university libraries used as samples were University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State University of Science and Technology and Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka. Questionnaire, interviews and observation were used to gather data. The findings show that computer-based networks are indispensable in these university libraries. However, numerous problems militate against the establishment of computer-based networks in these libraries. Some of the suggested solutions to the problem include:

1. Provision of adequate funds to embark on computerization
2. Provision of similar computer hardware and software in these libraries in order to ensure compatibility.

Nwegbu (1998) surveyed the availability and utilization of audio-visual (a-v) resources in Nigerian University libraries. It was a survey and the sample consisted of a-v librarians and faculty of Education lecturers from eight universities. Questionnaire and observation methods were used to gather data. Percentages and mean were used to analyse the data. The findings revealed that lecturers did not make frequent use of the available a-v resources; the greatest constraints to the use of a-v resources were poor funding, non-availability of resource and irregular supply of electricity. The study recommended that lecturers should make more frequent use of the available a-v resources and librarians should make more efforts to solve the problems that hinder utilization of their a-v resources.

Obijiofor (1998) investigated the training needs of library assistants (non-professional library staff) in academic libraries in Anambra and Enugu States of Nigeria. Questionnaire was used to gather data which were analysed using percentages, means and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The study showed that all the library assistants expressed dissatisfaction with salary and promotion prospects. Some of the
identified problems in library assistants' development programmes were lack of fund, lack of motivational devices by the library administration and lack of clearly defined policy on staff development. The study recommended that the library administration should make provision for library assistants' training programmes, also that government should provide adequate fund for staff development programmes.

Okore (1998) assessed the level of use of Government Documents and United Nations Publications Sections of Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Questionnaire, interview and observation were employed to gather data from randomly selected staff and students. Chi-square was used to test the null hypothesis. The study revealed among others that (1) the Government Documents and United Nations Publications Section were used by both staff and students. (2) staff and students were more satisfied with the search for information in United Nations Publications Section than in the Government Documents Section. The study recommended the complementation of the services of trained library staff with on-line services delivery, as well as the adoption of active approach of reaching out to the government departments or ministries for materials that are still being produced.

Omeje (1998) investigated the availability of local technical reports and unpublished conference proceedings in agriculture in Nigerian University Libraries, problems of acquisition and management and ways of improving their availability and access for agricultural research. Questionnaire was used to collect data from librarians in six university libraries. Findings show that (1) local technical reports and unpublished conference proceedings in agriculture are poorly available for research in university libraries. (2) There is no reliable effective methods for the acquisition of local technical reports and unpublished conference proceedings in agriculture by university libraries. (3) The major acquisition problems are lack of funds, absence of library acquisition policies for them, unwillingness of the originating bodies to release copies of their documents and inability to track down published items.

Onu (1998) carried out a study on the role of the Technical Services Department (TSD) in the collection development programmes of Federal University of Technology Owerri (FUTO) library and Abia State University (ABSU) library. The study was a survey which employed questionnaire, interview, observation and documentary sources in data collection. For data analysis, frequency tables, percentages and charts were used. Amongst the findings were that (1) the fundamental units of the TSD of FUTO comprised the acquisition and cataloguing/classification, while that of ABSU comprised only the cataloguing/classification unit. (2) the role performed by the TSD of the libraries do not satisfy the needs of the planned programmes of the universities. Recommendations include having a properly articulated organizational structure to accommodate all the units of a standard and functional TSD.

Onwuaso (1998) appraised library computerization service in college libraries in Nigeria. Questionnaire was used on 20 college libraries. Data available depicted manual operations in those libraries. The college libraries were yet to implement any form of
library computerization due to uncertain head budget. Based on the findings the study recommended that the parent institutions should realign their priorities to establish the system in those libraries.

Ugwu (1998) explored the impact of government policies on library acquisitions at Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The study was a survey and questionnaire was used to source information from the librarians. It was found that government policies governing international trade affect library acquisition. The National Policy on Education affect the acquisition of textbooks, journals, a-v resources, newspapers to very low extent.

Ugwuanyi (1998) investigated the extent of co-operation between the library schools and the university libraries in Nigeria. Questionnaire and interview were used to gather data, 15 library school academic staff and 20 academic librarians from university libraries were used. The study revealed that there was staff co-operation between the library schools and the university libraries but there was low or no financial co-operation. It also showed that there was a very high co-operation in terms of material resource sharing.

1999 Masters Degree Theses

Mbakwe (1999) examined the factors which determine the users’ satisfaction, their needs and the effectiveness of services offered in law libraries in Nigerian universities. The study involved university of Nigeria, Nsukka, law library, Enugu Campus and Enugu State University of Science and Technology law library, Enugu. Questionnaire, interview and observation methods were used to gather data. The data were analyzed in tabular form and descriptive statistics was applied. Findings revealed that users were marginally satisfied with the services rendered. They complained among other things that the library staff and management did nothing to promote library use. The recommendation was that up-to-date law reports, journals and law texts should be provided.

Nwabueze (1999) researched into the use of Desktop Publishing Technology (DTP) in Shell Petroleum Development Company, Warri, Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos and Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ibadan. She interviewed 26 people selected for the study. Findings from the analysed data include the following: the DTP system requirement in Nigerian Organizations are numerous and organizations make their choice of system according to the organizational needs; the kinds of materials being produced in Nigerian organizations are the same as the ones being produced in foreign organizations from DTP; the benefits of DTP outweigh the problems.

Okigwe (1999) carried out a study on community information services in Nigerian Army Barracks. He used questionnaire and discussion methods to gather data from four barracks of the 82 Division Nigerian Army. Based on the analysis of data, the following findings emerged (1) The major sources of information to the army barracks were authority persons, radio and television. (2) The status of information
provision to Nigerian army barracks community was very inadequate. Recommendations include the following:

1. Equipping the Nigerian Army library and Army public Relation Department
2. Provision of information services in the vernacular
3. Establishment of information centres.

2000 Masters Degree Theses
Asuzu (2000) made a survey on disaster preparedness in nine academic libraries in Anambra and Enugu States of Nigeria. She used questionnaire for data collection. The data were analysed using frequency tables, percentages and bar charts. The findings showed that the greatest damage to collection was from theft, followed by student vandalism, water incidence, insect attack, rodents and mould in descending order of magnitude. There had never been any fire incidence in any academic library in Anambra and Enugu States. Among the recommendations made were that staff should intensify surveillance of reading areas and carrels; and that the library and its holdings should be insured.

Ezedibia (2000) researched into user frustration in Enugu State. This study was a survey which made use of questionnaire, interview, observation and consultation of library records for data collection. The data were analysed using tables, histograms and bar charts. From findings user frustration could be caused by lack of search skills, attitude of staff to users and users to staff, shelf failure, insufficient seating accommodation, mutilation and rip-off and lack of photocopying services. Recommendations include giving attention to catalogue usage during user education, installation of surveillance television and automation of academic libraries.

Offor (2000) made a descriptive survey of Nigerian Parliamentary libraries. For the study he used questionnaire to gather data from 37 libraries. He used tables and percentages to analyse the data. Findings showed that services, personnel, collections and accommodation of Nigerian Parliamentary libraries were woefully deficient while several factors pose threats to their effective performance.

Conclusion
The above 28 annotated bibliographic entries in research in library education have been given. It is believed that they will serve as reference materials for any researcher in library education.
References


188


